

1989

**DECLASSIFIED**

5750  
Ser 01/S-058-90  
26 Mar 90

~~SECRET NOFORN~~ Unclassified upon removal of enclosure (1)

From: Commander, Fleet Air, Keflavik  
To: Director of Naval History (OP-09BH), Washington Navy Yard,  
Washington, DC 20374-0571

Subj: SUBMISSION OF COMMAND HISTORY

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST 5750.12E

Encl: (1) COMFAIRKEFLAVIK/COMICEASWGRU Command History for 1989  
(S-NF)  
(2) Special Topics (U)

1. In accordance with reference (a), enclosures (1) and (2) are forwarded.

*W. E. Foshay*  
W. E. FOSHAY  
Chief of Staff

R337 762 466

*Review  
R337 762 466*

*Loren*

Classified by: CNO (OP-05)  
Declassify on: OADR

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Table of Contents

1. Command Organization
2. Summary of Operations (Enclosure (1))
  - a. CY 89 Flight Statistics
  - b. Significant Operational Events
    - (1) Antisubmarine Warfare (ASW) Prosecutions
    - (2) Special Operations
3. Special Topics (Enclosure (2))
  - a. Distinguished Visitors
  - b. Significant Meetings/Conferences and Travel
  - c. Personnel Transactions
    - (1) Personnel Reporting
    - (2) Personnel Transferred
    - (3) Promotions and Advancements
    - (4) Reenlistments
4. Change of Command Ceremony Program (Enclosure (3))

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Commander Fleet Air Keflavik  
Commander Iceland Sector Antisubmarine Warfare Group  
Command History

1. (U) Command Organization

a. (U) Commander, Fleet Air, Keflavik (CTG 41.8)/Commander Iceland Sector Antisubmarine Warfare Group (CTG 84.1), commanded by Rear Admiral Thomas F. Hall, USN, is under the operational control of Commander, Antisubmarine Warfare Task Force, Atlantic Fleet (CTF 41), and under the NATO operational control of Commander Maritime Air Eastern Atlantic.

b. ~~(S)~~ Composition of Command

Designation	Commander
CTG 84.1 Iceland Sector ASW Group	COMFAIRKEFLAVIK
CTU 84.1.1 Iceland Air ASW Unit	COMFAIRKEFLAVIK
CTE 84.1.1.1 Iceland Air ASW Element ONE	As assigned
CTE 84.1.1.2 Iceland Air ASW Element TWO	As assigned
CTE 84.1.1.3 Iceland Air ASW Element THREE	As assigned
CTU 84.1.2 Iceland Surface ASW Unit	As assigned

c. (U) Units Assigned

(1) Patrol Squadron (PATRON) Keflavik

(a) (U) PATRON ELEVEN, Commanding Officer - CDR D. Miskill, USN. Squadron homeported at NAS Brunswick, Maine. Deployed from 10 November 1988 - 10 May 1989.

(a) (U) PATRON EIGHT, Commanding Officer - CDR R. J. Scott, USN. Squadron homeported at NAS Brunswick, Maine. Deployed from 10 May 1989 - 10 November 1989.

(b) (U) PATRON FOUR FOUR, Commanding Officer - CDR W. C. Spearman, USN. Squadron homeported at NAS Brunswick, Maine. Deployed from 10 November 1989.

(2) (U) Antisubmarine Warfare Operations Center (ASWOC).

(3) (U) Special Intelligence Communications Center (SPINTCOM).

2. (U) Summary of Operations

Enclosure (1)

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a. ~~(S NF)~~ Calendar Year 1989 Flight Statistics:

Total Operational Flights:

by U.S. Forces	727
by Allied Forces	144

Total Operational Hours flown by U.S. Forces: 6491.0

ASW Hours Flown	5672.0
ASW Hours On-Station	3024.0
ASW Hours of Contact	1776.0
Surface Surveillance Flights	212
Special Operations Support Flights	80
ASWOC Awarded Readiness Qualifications	143
ASCOMM Communications, Messages Sent/Received	6776/6098

b. (U) Significant Operational Events

(1) ~~(S NF)~~ ASW Prosecutions:

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(U) Significant Operational Events

(1) ~~(S NF)~~ ASW PROSECUTION:

ASW PROSECUTION: L121-88 Soviet DELTA I Nuclear submarine.  
3 January - 9 January 1989. Sector Kill on the  
seventh event. 18 events, 07 hot.

ASW PROSECUTION: L113-88 Soviet VICTOR II (Northbound) Nuclear  
submarine. 15 - 18 January 1989.  
Sector Kill on the seventh event.  
13 events, 06 hot.

ASW PROSECUTION: L001-89 Soviet VICTOR I Nuclear submarine.  
Prosecution southbound 10 - 13 January 1989 and  
northbound 28 February - 02 March 1989. Sector  
Kill on second event. 19 events, 16 hot.

ASW PROSECUTION: L004-89 Soviet DELTA Nuclear Submarine.  
20 January - 24 January 1989. Sector Kill on  
second event. 15 events, 12 hot.

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Subj: SUBMISSION OF COMMAND HISTORY

ASW PROSECUTION: L007-89 Soviet ECHO II Nuclear Submarine.  
Prosecution 03 - 04 February 1989 southbound and  
northbound 23-27 March. Sector Kill  
on the first event of southbound transit.  
Passive Smooth Touch authorized on event KK00704.  
8 events, 6 hot.

ASW PROSECUTION: L011-89 Soviet DELTA Nuclear Submarine.  
Prosecution southbound 17 - 22 February 1989 and  
northbound 31 March - 03 April 1989. Sector Kill  
on second event. 22 events, 18 hot.

ASW PROSECUTION: L015-89 Soviet VICTOR I Variant Nuclear  
Submarine. 02 - 06 March 1989. Sector  
Kill on the sixth event. 3 events participated  
in exercise "North Star." 12 events, 7 hot.

ASW PROSECUTION: L016-89 Soviet Mike Nuclear Submarine.  
04 - 20 March 1989. Sector Kill on the  
first event. Visual (feather) on event KK01602.  
Intercept of possible SNOOP HEAD RADAR on event  
KK01605. 50 events, 9 hot.

ASW PROSECUTION: L017-89 Soviet Victor I Nuclear Submarine.  
10 - 11 March 1989. 4 events, 4 cold.

ASW Prosecution: L019-89 Soviet ECHO II Nuclear Submarine.  
19 - 22 March 1989. Sector Kill on first event.  
Passive Smooth Touch authorized but not conducted  
due to equipment problems. TOI sighted visually  
(feather) on event KK01904. 12 events, 12 hot.

ASW Prosecution: L023-89 Soviet DELTA Nuclear Submarine.  
13 May - 15 May 1989. No Sector Kill. No  
Passive Smooth Touch. Contact gained but  
not recognized by crew. 14 events, 2 hot.

ASW Prosecution: L024-89 Soviet VICTOR I Nuclear Submarine.  
Southbound prosecution 03 - 08 April 1989 and  
northbound 23 - 25 May. Sector Kill on first  
event. Passive Smooth Touch on event KK02405.  
Visual (IRDS) contact gained on event KK02415.  
15 events, 15 hot.

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Subj: SUBMISSION OF COMMAND HISTORY

ASW Prosecution: L034-89 Soviet ECHO II Nuclear Submarine.  
02 - 05 May 1989. Sector Kill on first  
event. TOI sighted Visually (Feather) on  
event KK05106. Passive Smooth Touch on event  
KK05109. 17 events, 17 hot.

ASW Prosecution: L035-89 Soviet YANKEE Nuclear Submarine.  
Prosecution southbound 12 - 29 May 1989 and  
northbound 29 - 30 June 1989. Sector Kill on  
first event. 22 events, 22 hot.

ASW Prosecution: L036-89 Soviet DELTA Nuclear Submarine.  
03 - 04 June 1989. No Sector Kill.  
5 events, 5 cold.

ASW Prosecution: L039-89 Soviet VICTOR I Nuclear Submarine.  
16 - 19 May 1989. Sector Kill on second  
event. Passive Smooth Touch on event  
KK05411. 14 events, 13 hot.

ASW Prosecution: L042-89 Soviet DELTA Nuclear Submarine.  
First prosecution 10 - 12 June 1989.  
No Sector Kill. No Passive Smooth Touch.  
Post flight contact on both hot events.  
9 events, 2 hot. Second series of prosecutions  
06 July - 22 July 1989. Sector Kill on first  
event. 30 events, 17 hot.

ASW Prosecution: L044-89 Soviet ECHO II Nuclear Submarine.  
Southbound prosecution 12 - 15 June 1989. Sector  
Kill on the first event. No Passive Smooth Touch  
Authorized. 3 events, 3 hot.

ASW Prosecution: L049-89 Soviet VICTOR I Nuclear Submarine.  
30 June - 04 July 1989. 14 events were tasked  
in direct support of HMS BEAVER and HNLMS ISAAC  
SWEERS. Sector Kill on the fifth event. Passive  
Smooth Touch on event KK04914.  
17 events, 12 hot.

ASW Prosecution: L052-89 Soviet CHARLIE Nuclear Submarine.  
Southbound 24 - 26 July 1989 and northbound  
16 - 18 September 1989. Sector Kill on forth  
event. One Passive Smooth Touch Authorized  
northbound. 22 events, 18 hot.

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Subj: SUBMISSION OF COMMAND HISTORY

ASW Prosecution: L059-89 Soviet DELTA II Nuclear Submarine.  
1 - 7 September 1989. All events were cold.  
12 events, 12 cold.

ASW Prosecution: L060-89 Soviet DELTA Nuclear Submarine.  
27 October - 07 November 1989.  
20 events, 20 cold.

ASW Prosecution: L061-89 Soviet VICTOR III Nuclear Submarine.  
05 September - 12 September 1989. Sector Kill  
on second event. Passive Smooth Touch  
authorized but not executed due to poor  
communication reception. 21 events, 20 hot.

ASW Prosecution: L064-89 Soviet VICTOR III Nuclear submarine.  
19 - 22 September 1989. Sector Kill on  
first event. Passive Smooth Touch on event  
KK06402. 14 events, 14 hot.

ASW Prosecution: L069/L071-89 Soviet YANKEE I Nuclear Submarine.  
02 November - 22 December 1989. Sector Kill on  
second event. Passive Smooth Touch on KK06921,  
KK06923. Redesignated based on MPA acoustic  
information. 60 events, 36 hot.

ASW Prosecution: L072-89 Soviet Type II/III Nuclear Submarine.  
02 December - 03 December 1989. No Sector  
Kill. No Passive Smooth Touch. Target  
manuevered slightly above and below prosecution  
boundry. 3 events, 3 hot.

ASW Prosecution: L073-89 Soviet VICTOR I Nuclear Submarine.  
08 December - 11 December 1989. Sector Kill  
on second event. Passive Smooth Touch on  
event KK07313. 16 events, 16 hot.

ASW Prosecution: L080-89 Soviet Type III Nuclear Submarine.  
07 - 08 December 1989. Sector Kill on second  
event. Smooth Touch on event KK08004.  
7 events, 6 hot.

ASW Prosecution: L082-89 Soviet CHARLIE II Nuclear Submarine.  
04 November - 06 November 1989. Sector Kill on  
second event. Passive Smooth Touch on event  
KK08202. 11 events, 10 hot.

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Subj: SUBMISSION OF COMMAND HISTORY

(2) ~~(S-NF)~~ Special Operations:

(a) ~~(S)~~ Commander, Fleet Air Keflavik participated in Wintex-Cimex 89 during February and March of 1989.

(b) ~~(S)~~ Commander, Fleet Air Keflavik participated in North Star 89 during the month of March 1989.

(c) ~~(S)~~ Commander, Fleet Air Keflavik participated in Northern Viking 89 during June of 1989.

(d) ~~(S)~~ Commander, Fleet Air Keflavik participated in Proud Eagle 89 during the month of October 1989.

(e) ~~(S-NF)~~ Reef Point conducted operations during March 1989.

(f) ~~(S)~~ VX-1 conducted operations in March and November 1989.

(g) ~~(S)~~ VXN-8 conducted operations in March, June, September and October 1989.

(h) ~~(S)~~ NASA conducted oceanographic operations in May of 1989.

(i) ~~(S-NF)~~ NORDA conducted GINSEA operations in June.

(j) ~~(S)~~ VQ-2 conducted operations in support of North Star 89 during March 1989.

(k) ~~(S)~~ Patron Keflavik participated in Vendetta 89, a major NATO Training Exercise conducted in May and June of 1989.

(l) ~~(S-NF)~~ NADC and VP-09 conducted operations in support of an Acoustic Beam Forming processing system during March 1989.

(m) ~~(S)~~ Patron Keflavik conducted combined forces HARPOONEX during North Star 89 and Northern Viking 89.

(n) ~~(S)~~ Patron Keflavik conducted operations in support of exercise Viking Thunder during March, June, and December 1989.

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Subj: SUBMISSION OF COMMAND HISTORY

(o) ~~(S)~~ Patron Keflavik conducted five events in support of a multi aircraft HARPOONEX readiness exercises in March, June, August, and November of 1989.

(p) ~~(S)~~ Patron Keflavik conducted two dedicated Sea Air Rescue exercises (SAR) flights during May and June 1989.

(q) ~~(S)~~ Patron Keflavik participated in cooperative SSBN Tactical Readiness Exercises (TRE) in January, March, December 1989.

(r) ~~(S)~~ Patron Keflavik conducted one sea air rescue (SAR) flight in August of 1989.

(s) ~~(S)~~ The 3 (GE) NAVAIR Wing conducted detachment operations under the Iceflow Memorandum of Understanding during April and October of 1989.

(t) ~~(S)~~ Patron Keflavik participated in ICE-EX 89 during April and May of 1989.

(u) ~~(S)~~ Parton Keflavik participated in Ice reconnaissance flights in July and August 1989.

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Subj: SUBMISSION OF COMMAND HISTORY

3. Special Topics

a. (U) Distinguished Visitors

January 1989

- 5 VADM Dunleavy, COMNAVAIRLANT.
- 25 Mr. (b) (6) Defense Intelligence Agency.
- 26 Capt Enterline, COMPATWING FIVE; Capt Norwood, COMPATWING ELEVEN.

February 1989

- 3-5 Air Vice Marshall Roberts, Chief of Staff COMAIREASTLANT, Group Captain Gould; Station Commander, Raf Kinloss.
- 8 Captain Moelmann, Commander 3(GE) Naval Air Wing.
- 8 Captain Vorenkamp, Commander, Netherlands Maritime Patrol Aviation Group.
- 21 Admiral Sir Julian Oswald, CINCEASTLANT; Rear Admiral Grose, COMASWSTRIKFOR.
- 23-25 Major General Stanford, Commanding Officer Military Traffic Management Command.
- 25-01 RADM T.F. Hall, Prospective Commander, Fleet Air Keflavik.

March 1989

- 16 Captain Mustain, Commander, Ocean Systems Atlantic.
- 16 Captain Hilton, Commanding Officer, Naval Material Transportation Office.
- 31 Air Chief Marshall Hine, CINCUKAIR; Brigadier General Fryer, Asst Chief of Staff Plans and Policy SHAPE; Ambassador Best, British Ambassador to Iceland; Commodore Hopkins, Air Commodore for Staff Plans and Policy SHAPE.

Enclosure (2)

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~~SECRET NOFORN~~

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Subj: SUBMISSION OF COMMAND HISTORY

April 1989

- 4 Mr. Bruce George, Member of the British Parliament.
- 5-8 RADM Marryott, Director, Defense Intelligence Agency.
- 8-9 Admiral Thied, Chief of Defense, Denmark; Admiral Wellershoff, Chief of Staff Federal Armed Forces, Germany.
- 20 RADM Cole, CINCLANTFLT J-2.
- 26 LTCOL N.H. Joohumsen, Minister Counselor; Mr. Claus Von Barnekow, The Royal Danish Embassy in Reykjavik; Representatives from the Danish Chief of Defense Staff, Chief of the Operations and Intelligence Section.
- 27 The Honorable Archibald Hamilton, United Kingdom Minister for Armed Forces.
- 28 Captain Eckert, Commander 3(GE) NAVAIR WING.

May 1989

- 1-2 Captain H. Goemans, Assistant Chief of Staff CINC Royal Netherlands Navy.
- 5-6 Rear Admiral Thomas A. Brooks, Deputy, Naval Intellegence.
- 8 Rear Admiral Thomas F. Hall, Prospective Commander Iceland Defense Force arrives.
- 15-16 RADM R.F. Marryott, MGEN H.C. Stackpole, RADM D.E. Bottorff, RADM J.S. Yow, RADM Rich (retired) arrive for the Change of Command, Fleet Air Keflavik.
- 16 Air Marshall Hayr, RAF; Air Marshall Duxbury, RAF; Air Vice Marshall Roberts, RAF; RADM Stuurman, Royal Netherlands Navy arrive for the Change of Command, Fleet Air Keflavik.
- 22-23 Captain Sato, Japanese Defense Attache to Norway.
- 23 Mr. Purton, Director of Contracts and Organization Procurement Executive Ministry of Defense, United Kingdom.

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Subj: SUBMISSION OF COMMAND HISTORY

June 1989

- 04 Pope John Paul II, Head of the Roman Catholic Church.
- 8-9 Mr. (b) (6) Director of General Defense Intelligence Program.
- 15 Captain Vorenkamp, Commander, Netherlands Maritime Patrol Aviation Group.
- 26-28 Admiral William Crowe, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff.

July 1989

- 5-7 Rear Admiral Francis, Commander Task Force Eight Four; Rear Admiral Yow, COMPATWINGSLANT.
- 7-9 Mr. Robert Walker and CDR (b) (6) Assistant Staff Directors of Senate Budget and Appropriations Committee, NAVCOMPT Office.
- 9-16 Rear Admiral Bottorff, LANTNAVFACENGCOM; Rear Admiral Montoya, NAVFACENCOM; MGEN Stackpole, USCINCLANT J-5; MGEN Pierson, Commander, First Air Force, TAC Air Command; MGEN Ralston, Deputy COS Requirements HQ TAC.
- 9-10 Mr. Bolkesteijn, Minister of Defense Netherlands.
- 11-13 Rear Admiral Grentzmann, ISCOMGREENLAND.
- 20-21 Vice Admiral Ready, COMNAVAIRLANT.
- 25-26 Admiral Trost, Chief of Naval Operations.

August 1989

- 7-9 Rear Admiral Guthrie, Deputy Director Naval Reserve.
- 30 Lt General Verheyen, Inspector General Royal Netherlands Navy.
- 31 Rear Admiral Spane, USCINCLANT J-3.

September 1989

- 5-6 Admiral Carter, CINCLANTFLT.

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Subj: SUBMISSION OF COMMAND HISTORY

September 1989

17-18 Admiral Kelso, USCINCLANT.

October 1989

21 Rear Admiral J. W. Stuurman, Flag Officer, Netherlands Naval Air Service; Captain Vorenkamp, Commander Netherlands Maritime Patrol Aviation Group.

November 1989

01-04 Rear Admiral Chabot, USCINCLANT Inspector General.

01-06 Major General Plasterer, USCINCLANT J-5.

02-03 Vice Admiral Van Foreest, Commander in Chief Royal Netherlands Navy.

December 1989

11-15 Captain Dorman, Commander Ocean Systems Atlantic.

18-20 Group Captain Gould, Royal Air Force Station Commander Kinloss.

26 Captain Vorenkamp, Commander, Netherlands Maritime Patrol Aviation Group.

b. (U) Significant Meetings/Conferences And Travel

January 07 - 12

RADM McVadon TAD to Newport Road Island for Open Road 89.

May 08

RADM Hall prospective Commander, Fleet Air, Keflavik arrives.

May 19

RADM McVadon former Commander, Fleet Air, Keflavik departs.

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Subj: SUBMISSION OF COMMAND HISTORY

May 30 - JUNE 3

RADM Hall TAD to Norwood for CHEL / FLAIR conference.

August 03 - 05

RADM Hall TAD to Flag Officer Co-ordinating Group Norfolk.

September 19 - 22

RADM Hall went TAD to Norway for a conference with COMAIRNON.

October 23 - 28

RADM Hall went TAD to the United Kingdom (Northwood), Rota Portugal, and Lajes Azores.

November 10 - 18

RADM Hall went TAD to ACLANT Commanders Conference, Norfolk, VA.

November 24 - 27

RADM Hall went TAD to Brussels, Belgium for the NATO Military Committee Session.

December 11 - 15

RADM Hall went TAD to Norfolk, VA, Flag Officer Coordination Group meeting.

c. Personnel Transactions

(1) (U) Personnel reporting for duty:

January 1989

CTO2 (b) (6)

February 1989

AW2 (b) (6) AW1 (b) (6) IS1 (b) (6)  
CTA1 (b) (6) DS1 (b) (6) DS2 (b) (6)

UNCLASSIFIED

Subj: SUBMISSION OF COMMAND HISTORY

March 1989

LT (b) (6) LT (b) (6) LT (b) (6)

April 1989

LT (b) (6) DS3 (b) (6) IS1 (b) (6)

May 1989

ABCM(AW) (b) (6) DPC (b) (6)  
RADM Thomas F. Hall; CWO2 (b) (6) LCDR (b) (6)  
CTOSA (b) (6)

June 1989

CDR (b) (6) OSSA (b) (6)  
DP2 (b) (6) MAJ (b) (6)

July 1989

CTO1 (b) (6) AW1 (b) (6) DS3 (b) (6)

August 1989

DP2A (b) (6) AW2 (b) (6) LTJG (b) (6)  
(b) (6) LT (b) (6)

September 1989

CTOSA (b) (6) OSSA (b) (6); OSSR (b) (6)

October 1989

BM2 (b) (6) SR (b) (6)

November 1989

AW1 (b) (6) CTOSN (b) (6) DP2 (b) (6)  
AWCS(AW) (b) (6) CAPT Wayne E. Foshay

UNCLASSIFIED

Subj: SUBMISSION OF COMMAND HISTORY

(2) Personnel Transferred

January 1989

AW1 (b) (6) CTO3 (b) (6) CTO3 (b) (6)  
(b) (6)

February 1989

OS2 (b) (6) AW2 (b) (6)

March 1989

AWC (b) (6) DS2 (b) (6) DS2 (b) (6) LCDR  
(b) (6) IS1 (b) (6) YN3 (b) (6)

April 1989

CTOSA (b) (6)

May 1989

AWCM(AW) (b) (6) DS1 (b) (6) RADM Eric A.  
McVadon; LT (b) (6) LT (b) (6)

June 1989

AW1 (b) (6) AW2 (b) (6) CTO3 (b) (6)  
DP2 (b) (6) MAJ (b) (6)

July 1989

AWCM(AW) (b) (6) DPC (b) (6); AW1 (b) (6)  
(b) (6); CWO2 (b) (6) CTOSN (b) (6) YN2 (b) (6)  
(b) (6)

August 1989

LT (b) (6) LT (b) (6) CTO2(AW) (b) (6)  
(b) (6) OS2 (b) (6) AX2 (b) (6) LT (b) (6)

September 1989

None

October 1989

YN2 (b) (6)



UNCLASSIFIED

Subj: SUBMISSION OF COMMAND HISTORY

November 1989

ISSN (b) (6)

December 1989

CAPT Michael J. Caruso; LCDR (b) (6) CT02 (b) (6)  
(b) (6)

(3) Promotions and Advancement (to rank/paygrade shown):

January 1989

AX1 (b) (6)  
OS2  
DP2  
YN3  
YN3  
OS3

February 1989

DS2 (b) (6)

March 1989

None

April 1989

AWCM(NAC) (b) (6)

May 1989

None

June 1989

None

July 1989

AX2 (b) (6)  
CT02 (b) (6)

UNCLASSIFIED

Subj: SUBMISSION OF COMMAND HISTORY

August 1989

OS3 (b) (6)  
LCDR (b) (6)  
CDR (b) (6)

September 1989

None

October 1989

None

November 1988

None

December 1988

LCDR (b) (6)  
LCDR  
LCDR

(4) Reenlistments

January 1989

IS1 (b) (6)  
DS3  
CTO3 (b) (6)

February 1989

None

March 1989

YN3 (b) (6)

April 1989

None

May 1989

DS1 (b) (6)

UNCLASSIFIED

Subj: SUBMISSION OF COMMAND HISTORY

June 1989

None

July 1989

YN2 (b) (6)

AW1

August 1989

None

September 1989

None

October 1989

AW1 (b) (6)

November 1989

None

December 1989

None

UNCLASSIFIED

Subj: SUBMISSION OF COMMAND HISTORY

CHANGE OF COMMAND  
CEREMONY

16 MAY 1989

COMMANDER ICELAND DEFENSE FORCE

COMMANDER FLEET AIR, KEFLAVIK

ISLAND COMMANDER ICELAND

COMMANDER ICELAND SECTOR ANTISUBMARINE WARFARE GROUP

NAVAL AIR STATION, KEFLAVIK, ICELAND

# Change of Command Ceremony



16 May 1989

## THE CHANGE OF COMMAND CEREMONY

The military change of command is a ceremony with traditions dating back thousands of years. Although conducted now under more formal circumstances, the purpose of a change of command ceremony remains the same: for those assigned to a military unit to witness the transition of order and the continuity of authority and responsibility.

The exact date of establishment of the change of command ceremony is unknown, although it is generally accepted by historians that "command decree" reading rituals began during the zenith of the Roman Empire, when the six senior officers of a Roman Legion, called Tribunes, would alternate command of the legion among themselves. This ritual was conducted with great pomp and ceremony followed by feasting and celebrations lasting for several days. With the passage of time, this same ceremony appeared at lower echelons of command, the most basic being the Roman Centurion, an officer entrusted with the command of 100 legionnaires. The ceremony was similar but held on a much smaller scale.

As centuries marched past, the "reading of decrees" or "assumption of leadership" rituals became a permanent practice within military, political and even family organizations, often accomplished with significant religious or pagan worship rites. This practice has carried forward until today, evident through presidential inaugurations, coronations of monarchs, and gatherings of the great Scottish clans, with the proclamation of a clan chieftain and the swearing of allegiance to the new chief by loyal members of the clan.

There is no specific format as to how a change of command ceremony should be conducted. Some ceremonies have occurred in sports arenas before thousands of spectators and invited guests, while other changes of command have taken place in an office or on the bridge of a ship with only immediate subordinates present as witnesses. U.S. Navy Regulations are quite simple on this account stating only that, "At the time of turning over command call all hands to muster. The officer about to be relieved shall read his orders of detachment and turn over command to his successor, who shall read his orders and assume command."

The change of command you are about to witness will be conducted according to established military protocol and formality. Large or small, formal or informal, today's ceremony carries forward those traditions begun centuries ago: "for the assembled company to witness a turnover of the total responsibility, accountability and authority of command, without interval, from one individual to another."

## THORSTEINN INGOLFSSON

Thorsteinn Ingolfsson, born 9 December 1944, in Reykjavík. Graduated from the Commercial College of Iceland 1965. Candidatus juris from the University of Iceland 1971. First Secretary at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs (international and political affairs) 1 June 1971-10 August 1973. Delegate to the United Nations General Assembly 1971 and 1972, and to the CSCE Conference in Helsinki 1973. Manager of the Icelandic U.N. Association 1972-1973. Member of the Icelandic UNESCO Committee 1971-1973. First Secretary and Deputy Chief of Mission at the Icelandic Embassy in Washington, D.C. 1 January - 10 April 1978. Counsellor of Embassy in Washington, D.C. 1 January - 10 April 1978. Chief of Division (administration, budgeting and consular affairs) Ministry for Foreign Affairs 10 April 1978-1 April 1985. Secretary of the Icelandic National FAO Committee 1978-1985. Appointed Minister Counsellor 1 January 1981. Deputy Permanent Representative to International Organizations in Geneva 1 April 1985. Chairman of the Icelandic Delegation to the UN-ECOSOC Conference in Geneva 1985. Appointed Ambassador 1 February 1987. Acting Permanent Representative to International Organizations in Geneva 1 February-1 June 1987. Director of the Defense Department, of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Icelandic chairman of Defense Council, chairman of the Radar Committee and chairman of the Building Committee of the Air Terminal, Keflavik International Airport, from 1 June 1987.

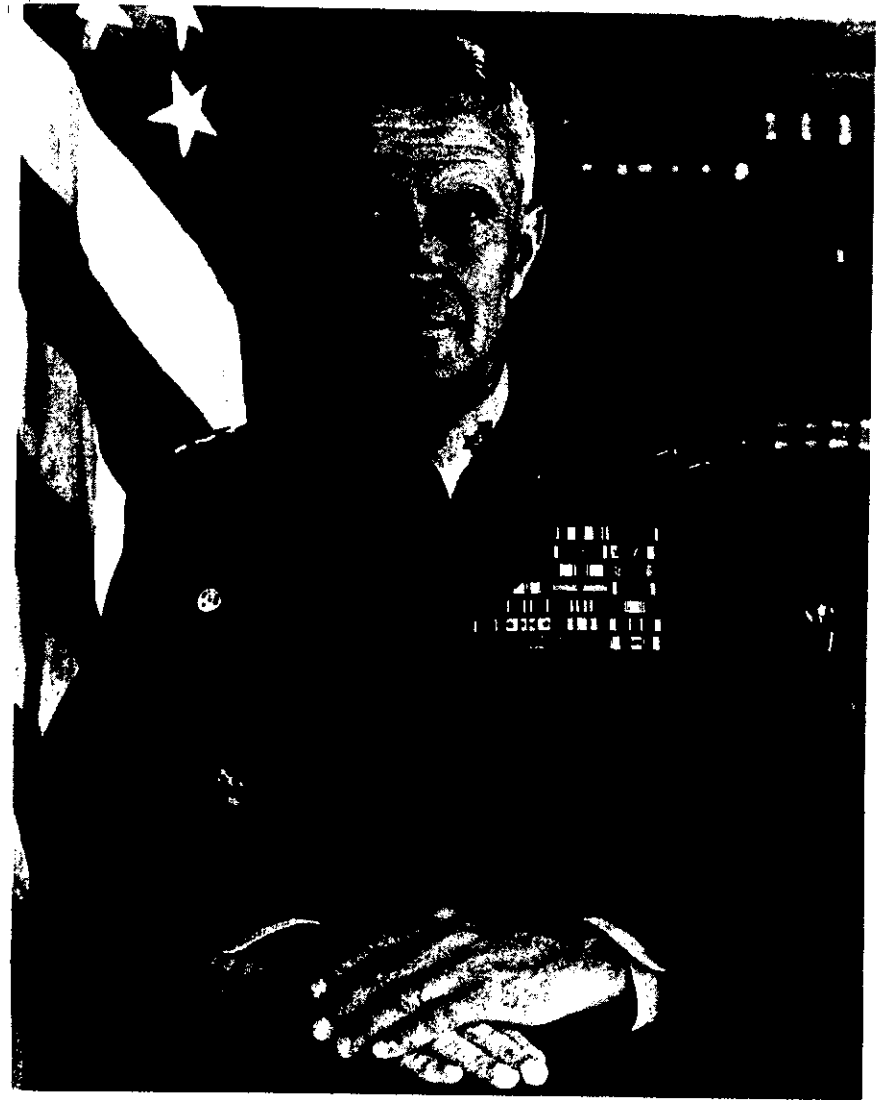
Decorations: RF 1980; KFil 1983; K\*SN 1987.

## Þorsteinn Ingólfsson.

Þorsteinn Ingólfsson er fæddur í Reykjavík 9. desember 1944. Hann útskrifaðist frá Verzlunarskóla Íslands 1965, varð cand. juris. frá Háskóla Íslands 1971. Ráðinn fulltrúi í utanríkisráðuneytinu, alþjóða og stjórnmáladeild, 1. júní 1971 - 10. ágúst 1973. Fulltrúi í sendinefnd Íslands á allsherjarþingi Sameinuðu Þjóðanna 1971 og 1972, fulltrúi á mannréttinda ráðstefnunni í Helsinki 1973. Framkvæmdastjóri félags Sameinuðu Þjóðanna á Íslandi 1972-1973. Í Íslensku sendinefndinni á fundum UNESCO 1971-1973. Sendiráðsritari í sendiráði Íslands í Washington D.C., frá ágúst 1973 til 1. janúar 1978. Skipaður sendiráðunautur við sendiráð Íslands í Washington D.C., 1. janúar 1978 og starfaði til 10. apríl 1978.

Deildarstjóri í utanríkisráðuneyti Íslands frá 10. apríl 1978 til 1. apríl 1985. Ritari Íslensku sendinefndarinnar við FAO 1978 til 1985. Skipaður sendifulltrúi 1. janúar 1981. Vara fastafulltrúi í Genf 1. apríl 1985. Formaður sendinefndar Íslands á ECOSOC ráðstefnu Sameinuðu Þjóðanna í Genf 1985. Skipaður sendiherra 1. febrúar 1987. Fastafulltrúi Íslands í Genf frá sama tíma til 1. júní 1987. Skipaður skrifstofustjóri varnarmáladeildar utanríkisráðuneytisins 1. maí 1987. Formaður varnarmálanefndar, formaður ratsjérnefndar og formaður byggingarnefndar flugstöðvar Leifs Eiríkssonar frá 1. júní 1987.

Heiðursmerki: RF 1980, KFil 1983, K\*SN 1987.





## UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

Major General Henry C. Stackpole III is currently serving as the Director, Plans and Policy Directorate, USCINCLANT, Norfolk, Virginia.

General Stackpole was born (b) (6) in (b) (6). He graduated from Princeton University with a B.A. degree in English; holds a master's degree in International Affairs from George Washington University; and a Master of Arts degree in Education from Stanford University.

Commissioned a second lieutenant in 1958, he completed The Basic School in 1959. He served with the 1st Marine Division, Camp Pendleton, California, as a combat engineer officer in platoon commander and operations billets.

Ordered overseas in October 1960, he was assigned duty with the 3d Marine Division on Okinawa, where he served as an infantry company executive officer. During November 1961, he returned to the United States for duty as the Marine Corps Base Public Affairs Officer at Camp Lejeune, N.C.

In September 1963, he was assigned to Japan for duty with the Far East Network, at Marine Corps Air Station, Iwakuni and later Misawa Air Base. During this assignment, he served a period in 1964 with the Marine Task Element, DaNang, Republic of Vietnam. He returned to Vietnam in 1966, where he was assigned as a rifle company commander with 3d Battalion, 5th Marines participating in Operations Hastings, Prairie, Union I and Union II among others.

Hospitalized due to wounds received in Vietnam in 1967 he returned to the United States for duty as G-3 Operations at the Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico.

Upon completion of the Naval War College, School of Command and Staff, Newport, R.I. in June 1970, General Stackpole's subsequent tours of duty were with the NROTC Unit, Stanford University, 1970-1973; Operations Officer, 9th Marine Regiment on Okinawa, 1973-1974; as a lieutenant colonel with the Plans and Policies Division at Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D.C., specializing in NATO/Europe matters, 1974-1977; and as a student at the National War College, Washington, D.C., 1977-1978.

General Stackpole reported to the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California, in June 1978, for duty as the Second Recruit Training Battalion Commander and the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3. He commanded the Recruit Training Regiment from 1980 until 1981.

Following his transfer to the 1st Marine Division at Camp Pendleton, he assumed command of the 7th Marines in 1981 until 1983. During this period he twice commanded the 17th Marine Amphibious Unit. He led the 17th MAU in the winter of 1982 in the first amphibious landing in the Aleutian Islands since WWII. He subsequently assumed duties as Chief of Staff, 1st Marine Division. While serving in this capacity, he was selected in February 1985 for promotion to brigadier general. He was advanced to that grade on March 26, 1985. He attended the Capstone course at the National Defense University, Washington, D.C., and then was assigned duty as Assistant Division Commander, 1st Marine Division, Camp Pendleton, California, on May 30, 1985. General Stackpole assumed the duties as Deputy Commander, III Marine Amphibious Force/Assistant Division Commander, 3d Marine Division, FMF, Pacific, Okinawa, Japan and Commanding General, 9th Marine Amphibious Brigade on July 26, 1985. He served in this capacity until November 1986, when he was assigned duty as the Commanding General, Marine Corps Bases, Camp S.D. Butler and Chief of Staff, Marine Corps Bases, Japan. On Sept. 7, 1987, he assumed his current assignment. General Stackpole was advanced to his present grade on April 6, 1988.

General Stackpole's personal decorations include: the Silver Star Medal; Legion of Merit; Purple Heart with gold star in lieu of a second award; Navy Commendation Medal with Combat "V" and gold star in lieu of a second award.

Major General Stackpole is married to the former (b) (6) of (b) (6). They have three children: (b) (6).

HENRY C. STACKPOLE III, UNDIRHERSHÖFÐINGI  
LANDGÖNGULIÐI BANDARÍKJAFLOTA.

Henry C. Stackpole III starfar sem stöndur sem fræmkvæmdastjóri áætlaða og stefnumörkunardeildar USCINCLANT í Norfolk í Virginíuríki.

Stackpole undirhershöfðingi er fæddur (b) (6) í (b) (6). Hann lauk námi frá Princetonháskóla með B.A. gráðu í ensku og lauk meistaraáráðu námi í alþjóðamálum frá Princetonháskóla og meistaraáráðu námi í kennslufræðum frá Stanfordháskóla seinna á námsferil sínum.

Hann var skipaður sem annar lautinant í Bandaríkjafloata 1958, lauk gunnpjálfun liðsforingja 1959 og þjónaði í fyrstu landgönguliðsdeild flotans í Camp Pendleton í Kaliforníu sem herverkfræði foringi og flokksdeildarforingi. Hann var settur til starfa í þriðju deild landgönguliðsins á Okinawa í október 1960 og þjónaði sem yfirforingi undirfylkis fótgönguliðs. Í nóvember 1961 fór hann heim til Bandaríkjanna til þjónustu sem upplýsingaforingi í Camp Lejeune landgönguliðsstöðinni í Norður Karólínuríki.

Í september 1963 var hann sendur til starfa í Japan í landgönguliðs flugstöðinni í Iwakuni og seinna meir flugstöðinni í Misawa. Yfir þetta tímabil þjónaði hann um skeið árið 1964 með landgönguliði í DaNang í lýðveldinu Vjetnam. Hann snéri aftur til Vjetnam árið 1966, þar sem hann var settur yfirforingi undirfylkis landgönguliðs sem var hluti af þriðju landgönguliðs herfylki fimmtu deildar landgönguliðs flotans og tók þátt í aðgerðum kenndar við Hastings, Prairie, Union I og Union II ásamt öðrum aðgerðum. Eftir dvöl í sjúkrahúsi vegna sára í bardögum í Vjetnam 1967 var hann sendur heim til Bandaríkjanna og settur til starfa í G-3 deild í þjálfunar og þróunardeild landgönguliðsins í Quantico.

Eftir námslok í hernaðarháskóla flotans, sérskóla fyrir yfirmenn og herráðsforingja í Newport, Rhode Island í júní 1970, þjónaði Stackpole undirhershöfðingi í NROTC deild við Stanfordháskóla 1970 til 1973, sem yfirmaður fræmkvæmda við nýndu landgönguliðs hersveit 1973-1974 og sem undirforingi í skipulagninga og stefnumörkunardeild í aðalstöðvum landgönguliðs Bandaríkjafloata í Washington D.C., sérsvið hans var í mállefnum NATO og Evrópu árin 1974 til 1977 og ffo til frekara náms við herháskóla Bandaríkjanna í Washington D.C., árið 1977-1978.

Stackpole undirhershöfðingi kom til starfa aftur í liðsöflunarstöð landgönguliðsins í San Diego í Kaliforníu í júní 1978 og varð yfirmaður annars þjálfunar herfylkisins og næstráðandi yfirmanns herforingjaráðsins þar og þjónaði á þessu sviði frá 1980 til 1981.

Eftir flutning til fyrstu landgönguliðs deildarinnar í Camp Pendleton varð hann yfirmaður sætjándu landgönguliðs deildarinnar 1981 til 1983. Á þessum tíma varð hann í tvígang yfirmaður sætjándu landgönguliðssveitarinnar og leiddi þessa sömu sveit í fyrstu landgöngu af sjó á Aleuteyjum veturinn 1982, en þetta var fyrsta landganga af sjó á þessum síðum síðan í seinni heimsstyrjöldinni. Hann tók við störfum sem herráðsforingi fyrstu landgönguliðs deildar eftir þetta og í þeirri stöðu var hann valinn til stöðuhækkunar til fylkisforingja og tók þá stöðu 26. mars 1985. Hann sótti frekara nám í þjóðvarnaháskólanum í Washington D.C., og var síðan settur sem aðstoðarmaður yfirmanns fyrstu landgönguliðs deildar í Camp Pendleton 30. maí 1985. Stackpole undirhershöfðingi tók við störfum sem aðstoðar foringi yfir þriðju landgönguliðsins og sem aðstoðar deildarforingi þriðju landgönguliðs deildar á Kyrrahafssvæðinu með aðsetur á Okinawa, Japan og hershöfðingi yfir nýndu landgönguliðs stórfylkisins 26. júlí 1985. Hann starfði í þessari stöðu þar til í nóvember 1986 en tók þá við stöðu hershöfðingja landgönguliðs stöðva í Camp S.D. Butler og sem herráðsforingi landgönguliðs stöðvanna í Japan. Hann var settur í núverandi starf 7. september 1987 og var hækkaður í núverandi tign 6. apríl 1988.

Stackpole undirhershöfðingi hefur verið sæmdur eftirfarandi heiðursmerkjum: Silver Star orðunni, Legion of Merit orðunni, Purple Heart í tvígang, Navy Commendation orðunni tvisvar.

Stackpole undirhershöfðingi er kvæntur (b) (6) frá (b) (6). Þau eiga þrjú börn: (b) (6).



REAR ADMIRAL ERIC A. MCVADON

UNITED STATES NAVY

Rear Admiral Eric A. McVadon became the 21st Commander, Iceland Defense Force on October 10, 1986. Additional positions he holds include: Island Commander, Iceland; Commander, Fleet Air Keflavik; and Commander, Iceland Sector Antisubmarine Warfare Group. A graduate of Tulane University, he was commissioned in 1958. Following service on USS ENGLISH (DD-696), he completed flight training and was designated a Naval Aviator in 1960.

He was with Patrol Squadron TWENTY-TWO in Hawaii, until 1963 flying P-2 aircraft and completing two SEVENTH Fleet deployments to the Far East. Admiral McVadon then completed the Engineering Science Program at the Naval Postgraduate School with honors. In 1964 he joined Air Development Squadron ONE as P-3 Project Officer. From 1966 to 1968 Admiral McVadon was assistant navigator on USS SHANGRI-LA (CVA-38), completing two SIXTH Fleet deployments to the Mediterranean. He was a distinguished graduate of the Naval War College Command and Staff course in 1969, concurrently earning a master's degree in international affairs from George Washington University.

Admiral McVadon joined Patrol Squadron FORTY-SIX as administrative officer in 1970, flying P-3B aircraft with deployments to Southeast Asia, Adak and Guam. In his first Washington assignment, he was in the Strategic Plans and Policy Division and the Office of the Director of Antisubmarine Warfare. He was Executive Officer for Patrol Squadron FORTY in 1974 during a SEVENTH Fleet deployment to the Western Pacific and Indian Oceans, and the squadron's transition to the P-3C. Admiral McVadon served as Commanding Officer of VP-40, including a deployment to the Aleutians. He was on the Staff of Commander Patrol Wings Pacific in 1976.

He returned to Washington and was a distinguished graduate of the National War College. He served three years in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs and received the Defense Superior Service Medal. He was the Navy member of the Chairman's Staff Group in the Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff from 1980 to 1982 and was awarded the Defense Superior Service Medal (First Oak Leaf Cluster). From 1982 to 1984, Admiral McVadon was Commanding Officer, Naval Station Keflavik and U.S. Chairman of the Iceland-U.S. Defense Council. He was awarded the Legion of Merit. He was then Deputy Director, Politico-Military Policy and Current Plans Division in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations until March 1985. As a flag officer he served as Deputy Director, Strategy, Plans and Policy Division, and Deputy Director, Defense Mapping Agency, and received the Defense Superior Service Medal (Second Oak Leaf Cluster).

Admiral McVadon is from (b) (6) and is married to the former (b) (6) of (b) (6). They have five grown children.

ERIC A. MCVADON VARAFLOTAFORINGI  
YFIRMADUR VARNARLIÐS ÍSLANDS.

Eric A. McVadon varaflotaforingi varð tuttugasti og fyrsti yfirmaður Varnarliðs Íslands 10. október 1986. Hann lauk námi við Tulane Háskóla og var settur liðsforingi í Sjóher Bandaríkjanna 1958. Eftir þjónustu um borð í USS ENGLISH (DD-696), lauk hann þjálfun sem flugmaður og var skipaður flugmaður í sjóhernum 1960.

Hann þjónaði í kaþbátæfirlitssveit tuttugu og tvö á Hawaii þar til 1963 og flaug P-2 flugvélin og lauk tveimur þjónustutímabilum með sjöunda flotanum í austurlöndum fjær. McVadon varaflotaforingi lauk námi í verkfræði við Naval Postgraduate School með láði. Árið 1964 tók hann við stöðu í Air Development Squadron númer eitt sem P-3 verkefnisforingi. Frá 1966 til 1968 var McVadon undirflotaforingi aðstoðar siglingafræðingur um borð í USS SHANGRI-LA (CVA-38), og lauk tveim þjónustutímabilum með sjötta flotanum á Miðjarðarhafi. Hann lauk námi með láði í Naval War College command and Staff námi árið 1969 og jafnframt meistareprófi í alþjóðamálum við George Washington University.

McVadon varaflotaforingi tók við störfum sem yfirmaður fertugustu og sjöttu kaþbátaleitar sveitarinnar 1970 og flaug P-3B flugvélin í suð austur Aslu, frá Adak og Guam. Í fyrsta skifti sem hann þjónaði í Washington var hann við störf í herfræða áætlunardeild og í skrifstofu fyrir stjórnanda kaþbátavarna. Hann varð næstráðandi yfirmanns í fertugustu kaþbátaleitarflugsveitinni 1974 meðan sjöundi flotinn var að störfum á vestur Kyrrahafi og á Indlandshafi, þegar flugsveitinn tók í notkun P-3C flugvélnar. McVadon varaflotaforingi þjónaði sem yfirmaður VP-40, þar á meðal á Aleut eyjum. Hann var í herraði yfirmanns kaþbátaleitarflugsveita Kyrrahafsins árið 1976.

Hann snéri til Washington til náms og lauk námi með láði frá National War College. Hann þjónaði þrjú ár í skrifstofu aðstoðar varnarmálaráðherra yfir sviði alþjóðaðryggis og var sæmdur Defense Superior Service orðunni. Hann þjónaði sem fulltrúi sjóhersins í herraði formanns yfirherstjórnar Bandaríkjanna - Joint Chiefs of Staff - frá 1980 til 1982 og var sæmdur Defense Superior Service orðunni í annað sinn. Frá 1982 til 1984 þjónaði McVadon varaflotaforingi sem yfirmaður flotastsöðvarinnar í Keflavík og sem formaður bandaríska hluta varnarmálanefndar. Hann var sæmdur Legion of Merit orðunni. Eftir þetta varð hann aðstoðar yfirmaður í stjórnmála og herfræðistefnudeild í skrifstofu yfirflotaforingja Bandaríkjaflota þar til í mars 1985. Sem flotaforingi þjónaði hann sem aðstoðarmaður yfirmanns í herfræði, áætlana og stefnumörkunar deildinni og sem aðstoðarmaður yfirmanns Defense Mapping Agency og var sæmdur Superior Service orðunni í annað sinn.

McVadon varaflotaforingi er frá (b) (6) og er kvæntur (b) (6) frá (b) (6) og þau eiga fimm uppkomin börn.



REAR ADMIRAL (Lower Half) THOMAS F. HALL

UNITED STATES NAVY

A native of (b) (6), Rear Admiral Hall attended Oklahoma State University for one year prior to entering the United States Naval Academy in 1959. Following his graduation from the Naval Academy in 1963, he was assigned to flight training and was designated a Naval Aviator in September 1964.

Rear Admiral Hall's initial fleet assignment was with Patrol Squadron EIGHT, the first squadron to operate the P-3 ORION, and the first East Coast P-3 squadron to deploy to Southeastern Asia. In 1968, Rear Admiral Hall reported to the United States Naval Academy where he served as a Company Officer and Executive Assistant to the Commandant of Midshipmen. During this tour he earned a Master of Science in Public Personnel Management from George Washington University. In 1972, Rear Admiral Hall reported to Patrol Squadron TWENTY-THREE in Brunswick, Maine, where his duties included Training Officer and Officer-in-Charge of UNITAS XIV Air Detachment.

Following a tour at the Naval War College as a student in the Command and Staff course, Rear Admiral Hall reported to the Bureau of Naval Personnel in 1975. While in the Bureau, his billets included: Aviation Training Command Placement Officer; Aviation Staffs Placement Officer; Head of Air Combat Placement and Assistant Head of Aviation Junior Officer Assignment.

Rear Admiral Hall reported to Patrol Squadron EIGHT in 1978 and, following a tour as Executive Officer, assumed the duties of Commanding Officer in March 1979. During his tour, the "Tigers" deployed to Rota-Lajes and were awarded the Meritorious Unit Commendation for deployed operations. Following this tour, Rear Admiral Hall was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal. In July 1980, Rear Admiral Hall reported as a student at the National War College in Washington, D.C. Following the one-year course of instruction, he was ordered to the staff of the Chief of Naval Operations where he served a ten-month tour in OP-901.

Rear Admiral Hall served as the Chief of Staff to Commander, Fleet Air, Keflavik/Iceland ASW Sector from June 1982 to June 1985. Upon completion of this tour he was awarded the Legion of Merit.

From August 1985 to July 1987, Rear Admiral Hall served as the Commander, Naval Air Station Bermuda and Commander, Bermuda ASW Sector. Upon completion of this tour, he was awarded his second Legion of Merit (Gold Star).

Rear Admiral Hall served as a member of the Chief of Naval Operations Strategic Studies Group prior to assuming the duties as the Deputy Director of Naval Reserve in September 1988.

Rear Admiral Hall is married to the former (b) (6) of (b) (6). They have one son, (b) (6).

STARFSFERILL THOMAS F. HALL UNDIRFLOTAFORINGJA.

Hall undirflotaforingi er fæddur í (b) (6). Hann stundaði nám við ríkisháskóla Oklahoma um eins árs skeið áður en hann hóf nám í Háskóla Sjöhers Bandaríkjanna - U.S. Naval Academy - árið 1959. Eftir námslok þar var hann settur til flugþjálfunar og skipaður flugforingi í sjóhernum í september 1964.

Hall undirflotaforingi var í fyrstu settur til starfa í kaubátaeftirlits flugsveit númer átta, fyrstu flugsveit sjóhersins til að fljúga P-3 Orion flugvélum og fyrstu eftirlitsveit frá austurströnd Bandaríkjanna sem send var til suðaustur Asíu. Hall undirflotaforingi snéri aftur til Háskóla Sjöhers Bandaríkjanna árið 1968 þar sem hann þjónaði sem undirfylkis foringi og næstráðandi yfirmanns miðskipsmanna. Á þessu tímabili lauk han meistaraþrófi í almennu starfsmannahaldi við George Washington Háskólann. Árið 1972 var Hall undirflotaforingi settur til starfa með kaubátaeftirlits flugsveit tuttugu og þrjú í Brunswick í Maineríki þar sem störf hans voru meðal annars yfirmaður þjálfunar og yfirmaður UNITAS XIV flugsveitarinnar.

Eftir nám í Herraðarháskóla Sjöhersins - Naval War College - í herraðsfræðum var Hall settur til starfa í starfsmannadeild sjóhersins 1975. Meðal starfa hans þar voru: Yfirmaður tilnefninga til flugþjálfunar foringja, yfirmaður tilnefninga til stjórnunarstarfa flugliðs, yfirðaur tilnefninga flugforingja til loftheraðar ásamt öðrum störfum.

Hall undirflotaforingi hóf störf í kaubátaeftirlits flugsveit átta árið 1978 og eftir þjónustu þar sem næstráðandi yfirmanns varð hann yfirmaður sveitarinnar í mars 1979. Meðan hann var við stjórn voru "Tigrarnir", en svo er þessi flugsveit nefnd, sendir til starfa í Rota Lajes og unnu þar til heiðursmerkisins "Meritorious Unit Commendation" fyrir störf sín. Við lok þessa þjónustutímabils var Hall undirflotaforingi sæmdur orðunni "Meritorious Service Medal". Í júlí 1980 var Hall undirflotaforingi við nám í Herraðarháskóla Sjöhersins í Washington D.C. Eftir nám þar var hann settur til starfa í herraði yfirflotaforingja Sjöhers Bandaríkjanna - Chief of Naval Operations - þar sem hann starfaði tlu mánuði í "OP-901" deildinni.

Hall undirflotaforingi þjónaði sem foringi herraðs yfirmanns flugdeildar flotans í Keflavík frá júní 1982 til júní 1985. Í lok þessa þjónustutímabils var hann sæmdur "Legion of Merit" orðunni í annað sinn.

Hall undirflotaforingi þjónaði í herraði yfirflotaforingja Sjöhers Bandaríkjanna við herfræðirannsóknir áður en hann tók við störfum sem næstráðandi yfirmanns varaliðs sjóhersins í september 1988.

Hall undirflotaforingi er giftur (b) (6) frá (b) (6). Þau eiga einn son að nafni (b) (6).

## ICELAND DEFENSE FORCE

The mission of Iceland Defense Force is to provide for the defense of Iceland and for the use of facilities in Iceland for the defense of North Atlantic Treaty nations.

Commander Iceland Defense Force (COMICEDEFOR) exercises unified command of forces assigned or otherwise made available. COMICEDEFOR plans for, deploys, directs, controls and coordinates the action of assigned forces as necessary to accomplish the missions and directives assigned by higher authority.

In carrying out his responsibilities, the commander heads a joint staff. He reports to Commander in Chief Atlantic in the performance of his duties in this capacity.

## CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD OF COMMANDERS

BGEN E. J. McGaw, USA	May 1951 - August 1952
BGEN R. D. Brownsfield, USAF	August 1952 - April 1954
BGEN D. R. Hutchinson, USAF	April 1954 - August 1955
BGEN J. W. White, USAF	August 1955 - August 1957
BGEN H. G. Thorne, USAF	August 1957 - July 1959
BGEN G. L. Pritchard, USAF	July 1959 - September 1959
COL B. G. Willis, USAF	September 1959 - July 1961
RADM R. B. Moore, USN	July 1961 - March 1963
RADM P. D. Buie, USN	March 1963 - January 1965
RADM R. Weymouth, USN	January 1965 - January 1967
RADM F. B. Stone, USN	January 1967 - January 1969
RADM M. A. Hadden, Jr., USN	January 1969 - October 1970
RADM J. K. Beling, USN	October 1970 - May 1973
RADM S. M. Cooley, Jr., USN	May 1973 - May 1974
RADM H. G. Rich, USN	May 1974 - August 1976
RADM K. J. Bernstein, USN	August 1976 - August 1978
RADM R. A. Martini, USN	August 1978 - August 1981
RADM R. F. Marryott, USN	August 1981 - July 1983
RADM R. E. Narmi, USN	July 1983 - January 1985
RADM E. K. Anderson, USN	January 1985 - October 1986
RADM E. A. McVadon, USN	October 1986 - May 1989
RADM T. F. Hall, USN	May 1989 -

## ADDITIONAL ASSIGNMENTS FOR

### COMMANDER

### ICELAND DEFENSE FORCE

### NATO COMMAND

ISLAND COMMANDER ICELAND is the senior NATO command in Iceland. The commander is responsible for maintaining close liaison with the Icelandic government and coordinating those matters pertaining to NATO with the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic (SACLANT).

## MAJOR U.S. NAVY COMMANDS

COMMANDER FLEET AIR KEFLAVIK is the U.S. Navy command responsible for readiness of fleet units assigned. Additionally, COMFAIRKEF exercises senior command authority over Naval Air Station Keflavik. COMFAIRKEF reports to Commander, Naval Air Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

COMMANDER ICELAND SECTOR ANTISUBMARINE WARFARE GROUP maintains operational control of the assigned antisubmarine warfare forces in the North Atlantic. Forces routinely assigned consist of a patrol squadron of P-3C Orion aircraft deployed from the United States, and one Dutch P-3, crew and maintenance detachment.